



SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

BULLETIN

WINTER 1983

EAGLES-EAGLES-EAGLES

The Saint Louis Audubon Society has been invited to participate in the Mississippi Valley Bald Eagle Count. This is our 18th year.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th is the date and an area from Winfield Dam north to Saverton will be covered.

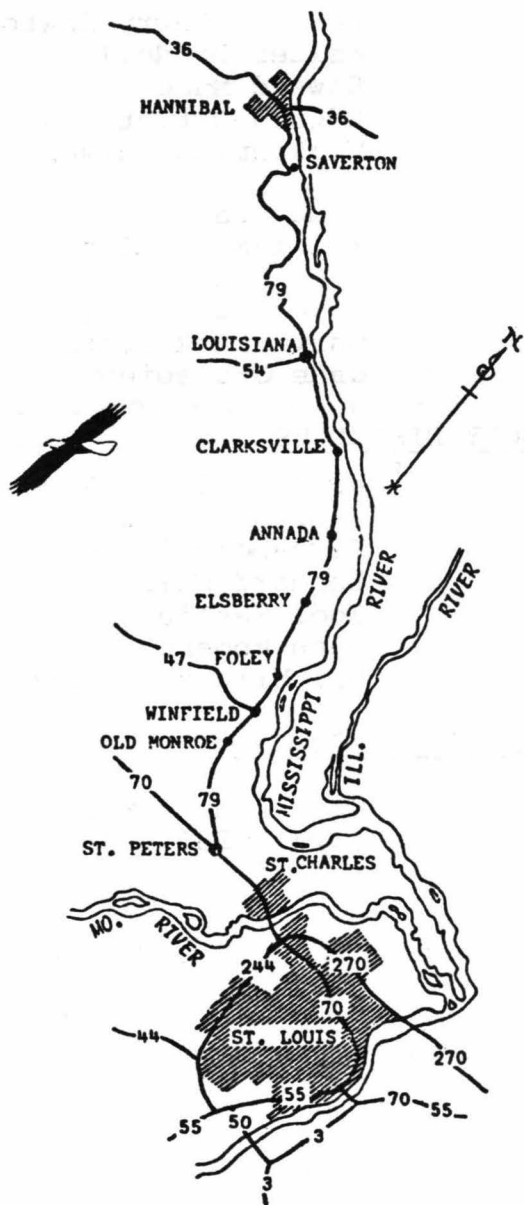
Last year we were almost frozen out but better weather and more eagles are predicted for this year.

McCune Dudley, "the Eagle Man of Louisiana" will be our leader, and will recruit a staff of experienced ornithologists. They will map the area to be covered and assign locations.

Meet at the Apple Shed at 8 a.m. Follow Interstate 70 to St. Peters, then north on #79 to the south edge of Clarksville. (see map). The Apple Shed is on the river side of the highway, the building will be open and the parking is good. It is by far the best meeting place in the area.

This annual eagle count is a special project. Children, youth groups and first time counters are welcome. Dress warmly and bring binoculars.

For further information call: Connie Hath, 965-8642



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Mrs. Connie Hath, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, MO 63122
(314) 965-8642

OUR AMERICAN RED BIRD

Barbara Perry Lawton

Few American birds enjoy the popularity of the cardinal, that handsome crested bird whose liquid song is an integral part of our Missouri spring. Resident in large numbers, cardinals are welcome visitors to feeding stations where they particularly enjoy sunflower seeds. The scarlet male is a bright note in the winter scene and, I think, the more subtle tone of the female is equally welcome.

The new Peterson "A Field Guide to the Birds East of the Rockies" gives Cardinalis cardinalis as the proper Latin name for this bird. Earlier Peterson guides as well as the Golden Press "Birds of North America" give Richmondna cardinalis as the proper nomenclature.

If you think that's confusing, the turn-of-the-century "Birds of Eastern North America" by Frank M. Chapman gives three different names to this member of the family Fringillidae which includes grosbeaks, finches, sparrows and buntings. Chapman separated the cardinals into the eastern cardinal (Richmondna cardinalis cardinalis), the Florida cardinal (Richmondna cardinalis Floridanus) and the Louisiana cardinal (Richmondna cardinalis magnirostris).

According to Chapman, the Florida cardinal is smaller but deeper red with the female darker and richer in color, especially on the breast. The Louisiana cardinal, he said, has a larger and heavier bill than the other races, but otherwise was most like the Florida cardinal, except it has a longer wing, shorter tail and larger foot and tarsus.

All authorities do agree that the birds of the family Fringillidae have seed-cracking bills, with the grosbeaks and cardinals having the largest thickest bills of all. The finches, sparrows and buntings have bills that are rather like those of canaries, and the crossbills or cross-tipped bills do, indeed have bill tips that cross, usually with the upper beak crossing to the left of the lower.

The older guides and descriptions of the cardinal have far more poetic descriptions of this well-known red bird that has come to be the symbol for not only several states but also our St. Louis baseball and football teams. Chapman describes the bird as a famous singer and a favorite cage bird -- in Mexico, I have seen women carrying caged cardinals to the local bird market, illegally but commonly.

"As the head of a family, the Cardinal is admirable, not only in his attentions to his lovely dove-colored mate, but in singing to her by the hour, and in protecting her from intrusion or danger. To the young in the nest, he is an untiring provider of worms and grubs, and thus most useful in a garden. Nothing can be more comical than his behavior when he first conducts his young family out into the world while his mate is engaged with her second sitting. He is as fussy as any young mother, hopping about in great excitement, and appearing to think that the whole world is thirsting for the life of his pretty little ones," Chapman wrote.

It's obvious that the naturalists and ornithologists of that time were imbued with anthropomorphic ideas on bird behavior, but I do think that the warmth of the writing guaranteed interest among the young and those accustomed to observing the natural order of the world.

Moving on to the Arthur Cleveland Bent series published by the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum, the series that I have written about in previous bulletins, Bulletin 237, Part I, which features the family Fringillidae, was printed in 1968. It, too, describes several tribes of cardinals, adding two more -- the Arizona cardinal (Richmondia cardinalis superba) and the gray-tailed cardinal (Richmondia cardinalis canicaudus). The first identification is credited to a man named Ridgeway who made his original description in 1885 and the second was made by the same Dr. Chapman, who was quoted above, in 1891.

Clearly, the "splitters" among the biological taxonomists were hard at work in those early days. I, for one, will happily consider the cardinal to be Peterson's current Cardinalis cardinalis, with some individual variations throughout the bird's expanding territories.

When I was a child, I had heard of cardinals in western Massachusetts, but had never seen them -- today, cardinals are resident in New England, having moved northward from their traditional middle-southern and mid-western territories.

Bent began reporting the spread of cardinal territory many years ago, first describing the bird as a southern resident, and then reporting its spread north to Iowa in 1934 and to Ontario in numbers in the late 1930s. According to Bent, the species was already extending its range northward both in the Northeast and in the area of the Plains.

The favorite haunts of the cardinal are lilac bushes and other shrubbery near houses and in parks and gardens. Streamside thickets, dense hedges, open woodlands with undergrowth of dense bushes and orchards are favorite nesting grounds of the cardinal.

Observers noted that the bowl-shaped nests, some well-built and others flimsy, were made by the female of small pliable twigs and weed stems, grasses, rootlets, small vines, and all with leaves and paper interwoven. Most nests observed were completed in three or nine days. As many as four clutches of four eggs of a dull white color are usually laid each season.

Cardinals are especially social during the winter when several of mixed sex may come in to the sunflower feeders at once. At other times of the year, cardinals may be quite shy or act pugnaciously, sending other cardinals off by flying at them and even other threatening actions.

Cardinal songs, consisting of a large number of whistling, single notes and songs, can be heard at almost any time of year, even in the heart of winter, but the main song period is from March to August. Both sexes sing, the female's voice being a bit softer than the male's.

The final reference for this article is America's first great authority, John James Audubon, writing in his "Birds of America," published in 1841. Audubon praised the cardinal for its rich plumage, elegance of motion and strength of song.

"How pleasing it is, when, by a clouded sky, the woods are rendered so dark, that were it not for an occasional glimpse of clearer light falling between the trees, you might imagine night at hand, while you are yet far distant from your home -- how pleasing to have your ear suddenly saluted by the well known notes of this favorite bird, assuring you of peace around, and of the full hour that still remains for you to pursue your walk in security!" Audubon said.



RENOWNED ORNITHOLOGIST DIES

George Miksch Sutton, noted ornithologist and artist, died December 7, 1982, in Norman, Oklahoma, at the age of 84. The University of Oklahoma professor emeritus was the author and illustrator of many important book in the field of ornithology, and his pictures are in several museums. Two of his most noted books are, "Iceland Summer, an Adventure of a Bird Painter" and "Fifty Common Birds of Oklahoma and the Great Plains".

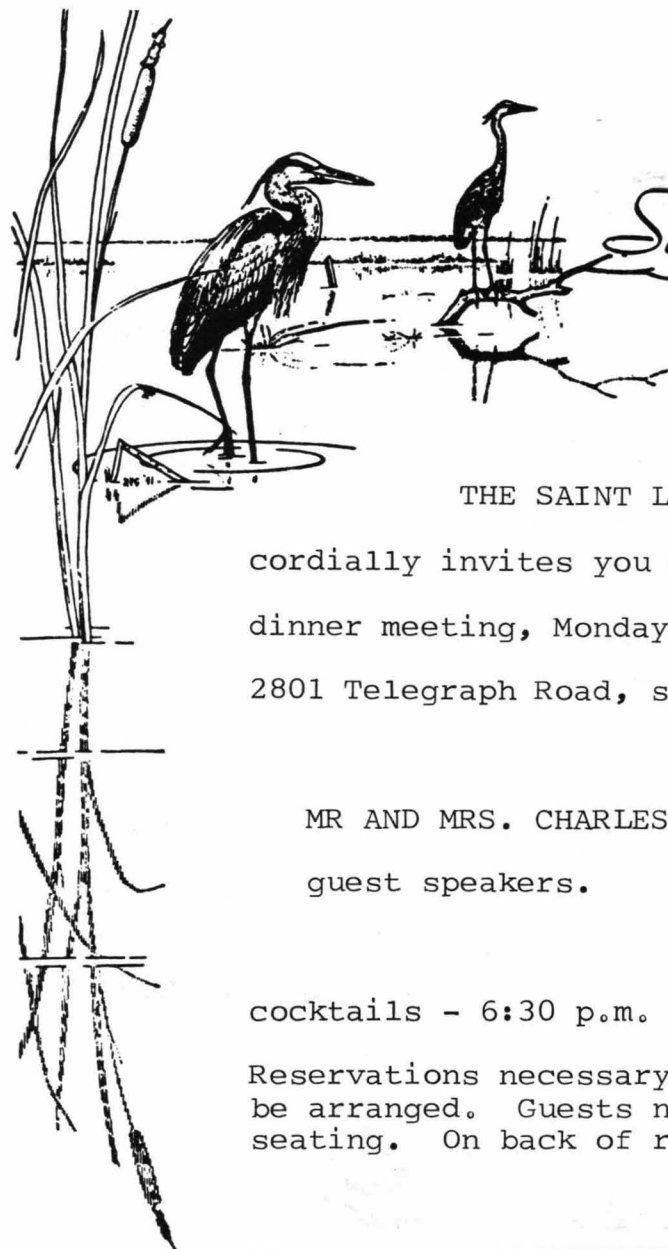


AUDUBON SUMMER CAMP SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

If you are interested in attending a National Audubon Camp this summer information may be obtained from the Saint Louis Audubon Society chairman, Edward Ortleb, 5663 Pernod, St. Louis 63139.

These camps are located in Connecticut, Maine, Wyoming and Wisconsin. The programs at all four camps are accredited by nearby Universities. The sessions differ with each camp. The Wisconsin camp is the only one offering both two-week and one-week sessions. The cost of a two-week session is \$640 and one-week session is \$375. Maine and Wyoming both have two-week sessions, and Connecticut offers a one-week session. Dates are from June through August.

Each Audubon camp is open to anyone over 18 years of age. Now in its forty-seventh year, the camp program attracts people from as far away as England, Switzerland and the Philippines. Young or old, a beginner or an experienced conservationist, attendance at a National Audubon Ecology Camp is an experience you will long remember.



Saint Louis Audubon Society

JACK VAN BENTHUYSEN, *President*
217 SYLVESTER AVENUE
WEBSTER GROVES, MO 63119

THE SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

cordially invites you and your guests to attend the annual dinner meeting, Monday, May 16, 1983 at the Royale Orleans, 2801 Telegraph Road, south St. Louis County.

MR AND MRS. CHARLES SCHWARTZ, COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO
guest speakers.

cocktails - 6:30 p.m.

dinner - 7:30

Reservations necessary. No tickets mailed. Tables of 8 may be arranged. Guests numbering 4 in party may arrange group seating. On back of reservation form give names of guests.

RESERVATION FORM SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

Enclosed find check for \$_____ covering _____ reservations at \$12.00 each, including tax and tip.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE ZIP CODE:

Make checks payable to St. Louis Audubon Society. Mail with Reservation Form to:

St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis 63122

For additional information call Dinner Chairman, Barbara Perry Lawton, 821-0794 or St. Louis Audubon Society, 965-8642.



PHOTOGRAPHING PETS AND OTHER ANIMALS

by - Lee F. Mason

Our consuming interest in animal life probably goes back to mankind's earliest days. There's plenty of evidence of that in old caves and tombs where ancient man carved or sketched likeness of the birds and beasts he saw around him. Today's cameras enable anyone to make good animal photographs.

But to get pictures that are more than simply technically good, you should aim to show the animal as it is - natural and unposed - with its personality coming through. An animal may show dignity, be clownish, ferocious, exude gentleness, or other characteristics. Pets are especially excellent subjects. A drive into the countryside will bring livestock within camera view, and in a natural setting. Our parks and wildlife preserves will do the same for wild animals. Today's outdoor surroundings for zoo animals make that photography very interesting, both summer and winter.

When you go "hunting with a camera," your procedure will be very much like that of a person with a firearm. Go where the "game" is likely to be, stalk it carefully, and try not to make your presence known. Wild quarry is not likely to stop and pose for you, so be ready - have your camera properly set and the shutter cocked.

You must learn to see with the camera's eye. The camera sees things in an objective manner and records quite literally the things it sees. The human eye sees things selectively. The human eye will concentrate on certain objects that are of special interest to the viewer and overlook the rest. Have you taken a picture of an animal and when it came back you were disappointed because the animal was so small that it was lost in the great expanse of grass or shrubbery around it? What happened was that your eyes and your brain tricked you. They concentrated on the animal image and subordinated all else around the subject, actually enlarging the image of the animal in your mind. But the camera photographed what was actually there!

What's the solution? Actually there are three answers. Professional and advanced amateur photographers use telephoto lenses. While these lenses are essential in wildlife photography, they make it easier to get good pictures of pets as well. Most pets - like humans - become nervous or self-conscious when a camera lense is poked at them at very close range.

Without telephoto equipment the photographer must get as close as possible to the subject so it does not turn up as a speck in the finished photograph. This is not too much of a problem with a large animal such as a horse, cow, etc., but a dog or cat will require you get within the minimum range of your camera (usually about 6 feet) in order to bring the image to an adequate size

The third solution is to "crop" the picture. This means deleting parts of the photograph, often most of it, to emphasize what you want emphasized by enlarging that part of finished photograph. This can be done with black and white or color print as well as a color transparency. It does complicate processing to the extent you will have to take the work to a camera shop instead of the drugstore, supermarket or island photo finishers. This special handling will, of course, cost you more too.

Animal photography requires time and patience. Be prepared to get your pictures quickly, whether you are working with a pet or out in the wild. The closer you get to your subject the more critical you must be about focusing. At 25 feet you have considerable leeway, but as you get closer you have to be increasingly careful with the focus. A fine animal photograph has sharp detail, hairs, and head, as crisp and distinct as a fine etching. AND ANY CAMERA USED WITH UNDERSTANDING CAN PRODUCE SUCH RESULTS.

In extreme close-ups be careful of distortions. For instance if you photograph a German shepherd, which has a long nose be sure the nose is not pointing directly at the camera - or you will get a picture of his muzzle large and misshapen and the eyes and head will recede unnaturally. Take such a picture at an angle that it will keep the animal's head in the proper perspective; all areas about equally distant from the camera.

Since animals often make sudden movements, it is well to use the fastest shutter speed possible with the light available. This can, of course, present a problem where the light is poor - but flash offers a practical solution. It is often a good idea to use flash even when taking pictures of animals in daylight. Taking close-ups with a flash necessarily requires a small lens opening so you do not overexpose, and this serves to give you all the depth of field you need for sharpness, and the speed of electronic flash will stop any sudden action by the animal. A bonus in using a flash is getting a catchlight in the animal's eye - which adds life and animation. Keep in mind - if your animal has dark fur (like a black cocker spaniel) open your lens a stop. If it has white fur (like a snowy spitz) then stop down one stop.

WANT TO POLISH YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SKILLS? Join the Photography Section of the St. Louis Audubon Society. Indoor meetings are the first Tuesday of the months of October through June (no meeting in January), at 7:45 p.m., sharp, in the auditorium of the Clayton-Federal Savings and Loan, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves. Weather conditions may necessitate the cancellation of a meeting and if in doubt call: 965-8642 or 968-8072.



Spread
the News...

...tell a friend!

SPECIAL EVENT, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1983
The Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Road
8:00 p.m. Refreshments after meeting

IMAGES OF SRI LANKA

presented by Walter Liddell

In the Indian Ocean, hanging like a pendant below the southern tip of India, lies the island republic of Sri Lanka. Known as Ceylon under the British, who had ruled for 152 years prior to 1948, the island has a history going back over 2500 years.

It was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans and King Solomon, according to legend, gave the Queen of Sheba precious stones from this island. Precious stones are still mined there. Majestic ruins of cities dating back over 2000 years give testimony to the brilliance of those early builders. Majestic frescoes painted 1500 years ago are still vibrant with color. Ringed by 700 miles of sand beaches this island is a paradise for modern sun worshipers. The Buddhist reverence for life and strict conservation practices make wildlife, particularly, birds, abundant.

Walt Liddell, a St. Louis photographer, visited Sri Lanka in February and March 1982. This slide presentation will give you a glimpse of this fascinating island with major emphasis on the more than 70 species of birds he photographed.

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During the year the St. Louis Audubon Society will offer SPECIAL EVENT programs. If you would like to give a program or know of a program you would like to see, send your request to the St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, 63122.

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR, Friday, March 25, 1983 will be the next showing of the Audubon Wildlife Film Series. National Audubon has arranged to give us an outstanding speaker and program celebrating Nature's wonder. Don't miss this outstanding event and the opportunity to visit with the speaker, a naturalist-photographer after the program.

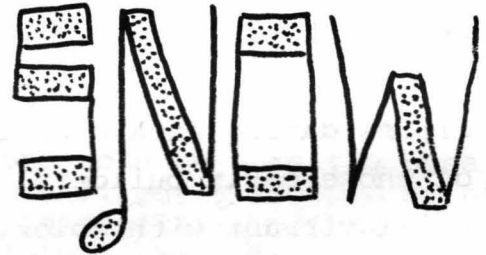
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Our special congratulations to the Clayton Optpmists for their new ecology program for young people. If you are called on to assist, please do so.

JR. AUDUBON NEWS

by
BEVERLY
JEAN
LETCHWORTH

SNOW forms high in the atmosphere when water vapor in clouds is turned into moisture at a temperature below 32°F. It is a misconception that snow begins as rain which freezes on the way down and turns into snowflakes. Actually, rain usually begins as snow which melts as it falls.



SNOWFLAKES can vary in shape from needles and hollow columns to plates and stars. A century ago Wilson Bentley gave the public its first magnified look at individual snowflakes. He produced more than 6000 photographs.

The white color of most SNOW is due to the reflection of light by the tiny surfaces of crystals. Red snow and green snow has fallen in some parts of the world. These are colored by tiny living things in the snow.

The record for deep SNOW belongs to Paradise, Washington on Mount Rainier where during the winter of 1970-71, 1,027 inches of snow fell.

In an average SNOWSTORM, an estimated 1000 billion snowflakes fall.

It takes a SNOWFALL of about ten inches to equal a rainfall of one inch.

SNOW cover in winter helps small animals survive. When snow reaches a six-inch accumulation, lemmings, voles, shrews and other rodents start tunneling underneath it to reach warmer temperatures. When snow reaches a depth of two or three feet, the ground temperature will stay as much as 70° higher than the air temperature.

Offbeat

HERE ARE SOME INTERESTING FACTS THAT ARE FUN TO KNOW . . .

- * The Great Meteor Crater of Arizona is a mile wide and 60 stories deep.
- * The Palomar telescope in California can track a star-like object 60 sextillion miles away.
- * The Great White Shark burns up energy so efficiently that it can sometimes go three months without eating.
- * Burrowing owls live underground rather than in trees. They often are active during the day, and instead of hooting, they utter a mournful coo-coo-roo which gives them their nickname of the "cuckoo owl".

Upbeat

! A bald eagle named Migisiwa has been touring the country with his friend, naturalist Roy Geiger. They have presented many educational programs at schools and parks to promote eagle conservation.

! Noise pollution can be just as damaging to wildlife as it is to people. A recent study warns that animals suffer so much from noise that they use up energy they need for survival just to avoid noise. This could be very serious to survival.



How many words can you make out of the word
WOLVERINE?

THE MAGIC OF IRELAND TOUR

Members and friends of the Saint Louis Audubon Society are invited to step aboard a magic carpet and partake in the "Magic of Ireland", June 6 through June 23, 1983.

When you arrive at Shannon in the early morning with Shirley Mercadal Dooley you will be met by Jimmy Kelly your courier throughout the tour. You will be driven through Ireland in your own private motor coach, "The Lady Sheila".

You will be overnight guests at Dromoland Castle in County Clare, drive to the Cliffs of Moher (here you will find many of the wonderful birds of Ireland), tour the Burren. Burren means the big rock and covers 100 square miles. It is a strange lunar like region of rare carboniferous limestone. One evening while in Galway you will dine at the famous Rafterys Rest in Kilcolgan, and also visit the home of William Butler Yeats and then on to Limerick and Killarney. You will visit the most beautiful of the Great Houses of Ireland while in Bantry, Bantry House called the Versailles of Ireland.

You will have time to shop for Waterford (prices in Ireland are so inexpensive), experience real bargain shopping in the Blarney Woolen Mills, kiss the famous Blarney Stone, and sing along in your favorite pub.

The cost of this tour is \$2,295.00 plus a \$50.00 contribution to the St. Louis Audubon Society. This covers land and air arrangements from New York to Ireland and return and based on double occupancy for the 18 day tour.

The Tour is limited to 25 persons, and you'll have "Cead Mile Failte", a hundred thousand welcomes. You will be shown wonderful Ireland by the best escorts possible. With a Dooley, a Kelly and an O'Hath, how can you go wrong? This is the best tour we have ever offered and I promise you your heart's desire! Connie O'Hath.

Application Form

Deposit \$250.00

Limit 25 persons

Name _____

Address, City, State, Zip _____

Phone, area code and number _____

Smoker _____ Non Smoker _____



IRISH TOURS *with my personal touch*

IN LOVING MEMORY

Edward G. Cherbonnier, 92, died June 6, 1982. Mr. Cherbonnier was a native of Baltimore, and had worked for Ralston Purina for many years before taking early retirement in 1940. Survivors include two daughters, Adelaide Cherbonnier and Lesley Knowles and a son, the Rev. Dr. Edmond L. Cherbonnier. Mr. Cherbonnier was a past president of the Saint Louis Audubon and after his term of office continued to give great support to the Society.

Mildred M. Reese died on December 20, 1983. Mildred was a member of many organizations and an ardent supporter of the Saint Louis Audubon Society. For many years she served as executive secretary of the organization and parliamentarian.

Florence Jones Terry, a specialist in rehabilitation nursing and co-author of the book "Rehabilitation Nursing" died December 19, 1982. Mrs. Terry was the widow of Charles S. Terry who died in 1980. Dr. Robert Terry, father of the late Charles Terry, was the founder of the St. Louis Bird Club which later became the Saint Louis Audubon Society. Mrs. Terry is survived by two sisters, Grace Tupper of Ladue and Carroll Scullin of New Mexico, and a brother, Hugh McK. Jones of Guilford, Conn. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Terry at Crescent, Missouri, was left to the St. Louis Audubon Society.

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following have been elected members of the nominating committee of the Saint Louis Audubon Society:

Martin Schweig, Jr., Chairman
4656 Maryland, 63108

Mac R. Forrester
720 South Price Road, 63124

William Brush
3134 Longfellow, 63114

If you have suggestions for officers and board members please let the nominating committee know. The elections will be held at the annual dinner May 16, 1983.

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PLEASE MAKE DINNER RESERVATIONS EARLY so additional plans may be made.

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TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

In Memory of Edward G. Cherbonnier
Officers and board members, Saint Louis Audubon Society
Mr. and Mrs. Newell S. Knight, Jr.

In Memory of Juliet Spitler
Bob Debbie Spitler

In Memory of Florence Jones Terry
Officers and board members, Saint Louis Audubon Society
Grace Jones Tupper
Connie Hath

In Memory of Mildred M. Reese
Officers and board members, Saint Louis Audubon Society

In Memory of Kenneth W. Perry
Connie Hath

To Educational Fund:
Miss Anna Hahn
Martin Schweig, Jr.
Philip Morris, matching contributions

Please check to see if your company has a Matching Gift Plan, if so your personal contribution to the Saint Louis Audubon Society will be matched. You and your company can become effective partners in helping enhance the quality of life in the community. When you make a contribution fill in the Matching Gift Plan form and mail with your check. Thank you.

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The enclosed contribution to Saint Louis Audubon Society is given

In memory of _____

In honor of _____

_____ occasion

Please notify _____

From _____

(Matching Gift Plan)

COMING EVENTS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION, SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

March 1, 7:45 p.m., Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves. "Holland - A Garden of Pictures". This Eastman Kodak presentation is about color photography, especially as it has to do with flowers. Tips on improving flower photography, whether in the wild or in a garden. The setting for this illustration of picture taking tips is the world's outstanding garden spot, the tiny country of Holland. Program Presenter: Ralph Cook.

April 5, 7:45 p.m., Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium. "Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands" by Walter Liddell. Walt's look at the people and wildlife of the area illustrates his expertise with a camera. You will learn where to look for what as you travel; how to spot "peak" action in order to capture the 'decisive moment' and tricks to keep your subject unaware it is being photographed.

April 16, 10:00 a.m. (in case of rain April 17) Photography Walk at West Tyson County Park. Typical Ozark foothill country, the area is rich in nature subjects. Good trails wind through the rugged places. A wealth of spring flowers should be out. Directions: West on highway 44 and take Lewis Road exit. Park entrance leads from turnoff. Walk Leaders: Ralph and Marge Cook.

May 3, 7:45 p.m., Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium. "A Close-up Nature Safari". Master photographer Dr. Richard C. Walters, who specializes in close-up photography, exhibits a potpourri of his really close looks at nature. With hundreds of acceptances in International Photographic Exhibits, and publishing of his photographs in nature magazines, Dr. Walters program should not be missed.

May 14, 10:00 a.m. (in case of rain May 15) Photography Walk at Tyson Research Center. Dr. Richard Coles, director of the center, will guide the photographers about the area. Not only is this the well known raptor rehab and propagation project center, but it is also significant for the study of geology, ecology or oak-hickory forests, birds, wild-flowers, salamanders, and art in nature. Photo blinds facilitate capturing on film some of Missouri's normally skittish wildlife. Directions: I-44 west to Beaumont and Antire Road exit, to entrance gate.

June 7, 7:45 p.m., Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium. "Creepy Crawlers of Missouri" by David L. Tylka, Urban Biologist with the Natural History Section of the Missouri Department of Conservation, will give us an insight on the problems of photographing "the bugs around us"

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PRESIDENT SIGNS PADDY CREEK WILDERNESS BILL

The 6,888 acre Paddy Creek area in the Mark Twain National Forest has been designated part of the national wilderness preservation system in a bill just signed by President Ronald Reagan. The area in Texas County will be closed to mineral exploration. The bill was supported by Sens. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., and John Danforth, R-Mo. The 17,562 acre Irish Wilderness was not included.

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
2109 Briargate Lane
St. Louis, MO. 63122

Connie Hath, Editor

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JUL83
BARBARA M DIETRICH
9843 MEADOWFERN
ST LOUIS MO 63126

This date a letter has been received from National Audubon Society.
Theresa Larkin, Chapter Service Manager.

One paragraph reads as follows: "Please note that your Chapter has been assigned a new identification number..." "In order to receive proper credit ... your chapter name and new chapter code must appear on the face of each application. A cover letter will no longer be adequate for correct processing by our fulfillment center. All checks must be attached to either a membership application or renewal notice and clearly marked as a new entry or renewal".

The Saint Louis Audubon requests you send ALL RENEWAL or NEW MEMBERSHIP applications with check to Saint Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, 63122. If you do not comply with this request you will NOT become a member of this Society. Our new chapter number is NO 1. This is an impressive number, but please help us by sending your checks and requests to this Society.

We are sure this is progress, and though progress often works, at times it is painful. Please help Saint Louis Audubon to be NO. 1. If you have questions let us know. We'll try to be of assistance.

Application for Joint Membership

Please check the membership you desire:		
☐ Individual/\$25.00 per year	☐ Contributing/\$250.00 per year	
☐ Family/32.00 per year	☐ Donor/500.00 per year	
☐ Sustaining/50.00 per year	☐ Life/1,500.00	
☐ Supporting/100.00 per year	☐ Dual Life (Husband-Wife)/2,000.00	
NAME Please Print		
ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP
CHAPTER: ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY		
NO. 1	2109 BRIARGATE LANE	NO. 1
ST. LOUIS, MO. 63122		
Please indicate ☐ New ☐ Renewal Member No. _____		
Make checks payable to National Audubon Society.		

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